

U.S. DoD Fuze Integrated Product Team



Anthony J. Melita
Deputy Director,
Strategic and Tactical Systems, Munitions

OUSD (AT&L)/S&TS, M
Room 3B1060
3090 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-3090

(703) 695-1382
DSN 225-1382
Fax (703) 614-3496
E-Mail: anthony.melita@osd.mil

AGENDA



- Objectives
- Background
- Definitions
- Game Plan
- Strategic Plan for the Fuze Technology and Industrial Base

Objectives



- Identify issues affecting the current fuze industrial and technology base
- Determine what is required for a DoD fuze industrial and technology base
- Develop a strategy for re-shaping the fuze base to meet the requirements
- Develop and implement a plan of action and milestones for implementing the strategy.

Background



- NDIA Fuze Symposium - April 2001
- Tri-Service Government/Industry Fuze Workshop
 - May 2001 @Picatinny Arsenal
 - Over 200 participants, 32 companies represented
 - Three sessions -Gov't Only, Open, and One-on-ones with Industry
- Impetus for the formation of a DoD Fuze IPT



Background

- Director, Strategic & Tactical Systems, established the DoD Fuze IPT on June 28, 2001.
- First meeting - - July 24, 2001 - agreed to conduct a problem solving workshop.
- Second meeting - - three-day workshop at DSMC in Ft. Belvoir, VA - October 30-November 1, 2001.
- Third meeting - - December 18, 2001.



Definitions

Fuzing System (Source: NATO STANAG 4187)

A system designed to:

- a. Provide as a primary role the safety and arming functions necessary to preclude munition arming before the desired position or time.
- b. Sense a target or respond to one or more prescribed conditions, such as elapsed time, pressure, or command.
- c. Initiate a train of fire or detonation in a munition.



Definitions

Fuze Technology Base -- defined as those entities, public and private, domestic and international, involved in basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development for fuzing systems, components and associated equipment to include setters.

Fuze Industrial Base -- defined as those entities, public and private, domestic and international, that are actively involved in the design, development, qualification and/or production of fuze systems, and associated equipment to include setters. Included in the Fuze Industrial Base are those entities who supply components essential to the functioning of the fuze systems such as Safety and Arming devices, explosives, power supplies, electronics, sensors, fuze initiators, cables and lanyards.

GAME PLAN



- Develop and Implement a DoD Strategic Plan for the Fuze Tech & Industrial Base.
- Develop a Fuze Technology Road Map
- Work with Industry periodically/as required for input, sanity check, help ... -- Industry POC is Al Calabrese, via NDIA
- Next Meeting - - March 12-13, 2002.



Strategic Plan

- **Fuze Industrial Base Strategic Plan Objectives**
 - Strong U.S. Base
 - Greater Government Role/Involvement
 - Multiple Sourcing
 - Smart Contracting
 - Contractor Financial Stability
 - Contractor Expertise
 - Manufacturing Capability
- **Fuze Technology Base Strategic Plan Objectives**
 - Greater Government Involvement
 - Collaborations/Jointness
 - Funding/Investment
 - Technologies

Strategic Plan - Fuze Industrial Base

Item #1



Goal: Advance and Maintain a Healthy U.S. Contractor Base

Objective: Ensure that US policy on exports and imports of munitions does not threaten domestic suppliers.
Enhance and sustain National capabilities for fuzing systems.
Sufficient fiscal, infrastructure and human resources.
Establish and sustain multiple US sources for adequate supply of critical components.
Enhance and sustain Government lab system capability to respond and support SDD and production.
Viable lab system (DELETE).
Adequate Procurement Quantities.
Entering the fuze production base is seen as a smart business decision for contractors.

Actions: Get the word out on Section 806, National Defense Authorization Act requirements.
Reminder Memo (Aldridge). DAU and DSMC Training.
806 Implementation for fuze systems and critical components.
Capabilities analysis by monition/families. Provide sample write-ups. Certification addressed.
Smarter Contracting (Bundling etc.).
Success: Increased bundling contracts, multi-year and Joint Service Contract actions.
Establish DOD Fuze Plan and use it as a Marketing tool aimed at PEOs.
Conduct Surveys of PM's. Show relationship/leveraging among Services. Address Replenishment/Lifecycle. Establishing and implementing a comprehensive plan.
Brief Industry (Systems and Fuze Primes).
Brief Munitions Industrial Base Task Force (MIBTF).

Current Situation: The current US fuze industrial base is unhealthy. The base has declined from approximately 36 to 6 suppliers since 1987. The remaining companies represent a mix of primarily production houses and a few that can also design and develop fuzing systems. Financially, a few are relatively sound, but most are weak and rely on continuing production contracts to remain in business. Most have small engineering departments that are not capable of resolving all production or development problems. The current situation is detrimental to National Security and Readiness.

Section 806

FY99 Defense Authorization Act



Procurement of Conventional Ammunition

- **Authority:** Army's SMCA is authorized to restrict procurement of conventional ammunition to sources within national technology and industrial base (US and Canada).
- **Requirement:** SMCA shall limit a specific ammunition procurement in any case that the SMCA determines the limitation is necessary to maintain capability to furnish an essential item in a national emergency or for industrial mobilization. Section 806 certification is required on all munitions procurements.
- **Policies:** Section 806 does not supersede the Competition in Contracting Act. Competition will be restricted only when loss of an industrial base capability causes unacceptable risk. Capability analyses will be accomplished using DoD Handbook 5000.60-H as a guide.
- **Procedures:** Department-wide guidelines are in place